Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and B, subjacent masses. Under A are included I, concordant injections (injected along bedding planes), as intrusive sheets, laccoliths, and phacoliths; and II, discordant, or cross-cutting injections, as dikes, necks, bysmaliths, chonoliths, etc. Under B are placed stocks and bosses and batholiths. Extrusive bodies are similarly classified as to form.

Part II considers the cosmical aspects of the earth, and discusses abyssal injection, magmatic stoping, magmatic assimilation, magmatic differentiation, and the mechanism of volcanic vents, closing with a summary of the author's eclectic theory.

The rocks passed in review in Part III are discussed in the light of this theory. COLLIER COBB.

Syllabus of Historical Geology. Columbia University, Department of Geology. By A. W. Grabau. 51 pp. A. G. Seiler, New York, 1912. 50 cents. 8 x 5½.

The division of historical geology into its three aspects of stratigraphy, paleontology and physiography forms the basis of the studies. Although the syllabus bears no reference to the relation between the first and last subjects; the order of succession may be taken to imply due recognition of interdependence. The course appears laid out according to established methods of ascribing paramount importance to paleontologic evidence as contrasted with the lithologic. While this is still natural in view of the mass of detail accumulated in the field of paleontology, the petrographic phases of historical geology should not be overlooked any longer. The terminology used is restricted to the more precise meanings evolved by modern demand for accuracy.

LEON DOMINIAN.

Physical Geography. By Philip Lake. xx and 324 pp. Map, ills., index. University Press, Cambridge, 1915. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 9 x 6.

Intended for students who have had a course of general elementary science. It is assumed that the student understands the principles of the barometer and thermometer, and has some knowledge of the motions of the earth and the moon. The atmosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere are considered. Geological subjects not taken up in many physical geographies are included. Where the origin of a physiographic feature has not definitely been agreed upon by authorities the most important theories are given and discussed. In this connection the chapter on coral reefs and islands is of interest.

A feature of the work is the numerous sections, diagrams, etc., bearing on the text. Sections, especially if simple and well-drawn, always give the reader a clearer understanding of many problems in physiography and geology than any other method of visual instruction. WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

Structural Geology. By C. K. Leith. viii and 169 pp. Ills., index. H. Holt & Co., New York, 1913. $1.50. 9 x 6.

''The structural geologist,'' writes Leith, ''has in recent years found it necessary in his field work to give much attention to the genetic relationship of rock structures produced by deformation. The student reads in general textbooks about individual structures, but seldom of their relations, with the result that at least in his early field work he may fail to utilize methods which are helpful or essential in the interpretation of the geology of a district. Emphasis upon geological structures as related parts of a record or process rather than as isolated facts determines the method of presentation in this book.'' He says that he was associated with Van Hise in the development of Van Hise's ''Principles of North American Pre-Cambrian Geology,'' and that the book under consideration is partly a development and revision of the ideas of Van Hise's paper.

Among the subjects taken up are rock flowage, fractures, faults, structures common to both fracture and flow, types of mountains, major units of structure, ultimate forces of secondary deformation, isostasy being taken up in some detail, and unconformity.